

جوردين تايمز

JORDAN TIMES

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Carter's business to be probed

WASHINGTON, March 20 (R)—Attorney-General Griffin Bell today named a special counsel to investigate alleged irregularities in multi-million dollar bank loans to President Carter's family peanut business in 1975 and 1976. The appointment of New York lawyer Paul Curran, 46, fell short of opposition republican demands for a Watergate-style special prosecutor to investigate published allegations of technical violations of banking laws. White House spokesman Jody Powell was asked if President Carter was confident the investigation would prove there was no criminal act or wrongdoing on his part. He replied: "Yes." Mr. Powell said the president welcomed the attorney-general's action because it would help to provide reassurance that the matter was being handled in an impartial way. Mr. Curran's powers will not be as broad as those given to probe the scandal that eventually forced President Nixon to resign in disgrace in 1973.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY MARCH 21, 1979 — RABIE TANI 22, 1399

Forms new Italian cabinet

ROME (R)—Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti tonight announced a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Democrats, but its chances of survival were uncertain. Andreotti presented the list of his fifth cabinet, a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Democrats to form a government. The coalition was expected to pass a vote of confidence in the Italian parliament. Andreotti has been in charge of a caretaker government since the resignation of the previous cabinet. The coalition was expected to pass a vote of confidence in the Italian parliament. Andreotti has been in charge of a caretaker government since the resignation of the previous cabinet.

Flies to Saudi Arabia Wednesday

Husein urges comprehensive peace, not separate treaty

AMMAN, March 20 (R)—King Hussein of Jordan today urged a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, rather than a separate treaty between Israel and the Arab states. The King, who is visiting Saudi Arabia, said that a comprehensive peace would be the only way to achieve lasting stability in the region. He emphasized that the Arab world must stand united in its demand for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question. The King's remarks came in the context of ongoing negotiations between Israel and the Arab states, which have been stalled for some time. He called for a renewed commitment to the pursuit of peace and stability in the Middle East.

U.S. makes biggest

ab reaction to Egypt-Israel

separate peace grows fiercer

WASHINGTON, March 20 (R)—The United States today reacted sharply to the Egyptian position on a separate peace treaty between Israel and the Arab states. The State Department said that the Egyptian stance was a "serious setback" to the peace process. It emphasized that the United States supports a comprehensive and just settlement of the Palestinian question, rather than a separate treaty that would leave the issue unresolved. The reaction came in the context of ongoing negotiations between Israel and the Arab states, which have been stalled for some time. The United States called for a renewed commitment to the pursuit of peace and stability in the Middle East.

gional Briefs

March 20 (R)—Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Arrafat today arrived in Amman for talks with Jordanian officials. The visit is part of a series of diplomatic efforts to improve relations between the two countries. Arrafat is expected to meet with King Hussein and other senior officials in Amman. The talks are expected to focus on regional security and cooperation between Syria and Jordan.

er shortages

vay of life

AMMAN, March 20 (R)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today held separate talks with the Middle East with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Egyptian Foreign Minister Hosni Mubarak. A government spokesman said that the talks were part of a series of diplomatic efforts to improve relations between the three countries. Schmidt is expected to meet with Christopher and Mubarak in Amman. The talks are expected to focus on regional security and cooperation between Germany, the United States, and Egypt.

N, March 20 (R)—Iran has dropped out of a technical

conference on the Middle East. The conference was held in Amman, Jordan, and was attended by representatives from several Arab states. Iran's withdrawal from the conference was a significant development in the ongoing negotiations between the Arab states and Israel. The conference was expected to focus on regional security and cooperation between the Arab states and Israel.

IOLM, March 20 (R)—Mrs. Jehan Sadat, the wife of

President Anwar Sadat, has postponed her visit to Sweden for March 26 to 30, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here today. Mrs. Sadat had been invited by the Swedish government to attend a conference on the Middle East. The postponement was due to a change in her travel schedule. The conference was expected to focus on regional security and cooperation between the Arab states and Israel.

March 20 (R)—Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda today

held talks with Japanese officials in Amman. The visit is part of a series of diplomatic efforts to improve relations between Japan and Jordan. Sonoda is expected to meet with King Hussein and other senior officials in Amman. The talks are expected to focus on regional security and cooperation between Japan and Jordan.

'No' to pre-1967 borders Begin: 'No' to dividing Jerusalem 'No' to Palestinian state

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 20 (Agencies)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin vowed today that no Palestinian state would ever be established in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip. "It will not happen," Mr. Begin said in a speech opening debate in the Knesset of the proposed Israeli-Egyptian separate peace treaty. "We won't agree to it, we won't allow it, we won't make it possible."

Autonomy for Palestinians was a central issue in the Knesset debate that was expected to last two days and end with approval of the treaty by a substantial margin. Approval would clear the way for the treaty to be signed next week in Washington. Mr. Begin said his rejection of a Palestinian state was in reply to a statement by Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil saying Israel would have to withdraw to its pre-1967 borders, surrender

the God-given land of Israel. "We offered autonomy to the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria, (biblical names for the West Bank) and Gaza," Mr. Begin told the Knesset. "We never agreed to autonomy for the territories but only to the inhabitants."

His statement appeared to confirm advance leaks that the self-rule formula devised by an Israeli government committee would fall well short of anything envisaged by either the United States or Egypt. Mr. Begin's two-hour address launched a debate in which about 100 of the Knesset's 120 members had applied for permission to speak. With most members limited to 10 minutes each, the debate was expected to last after an overnight break — until late tomorrow.

nationalists who dislike the idea of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Desert border region and who argue that even a modest dose of autonomy could lead to creation of a hostile Palestinian state. Mr. Begin explained how he had rejected American and Egyptian efforts to commit Israel to setting up West Bank and Gaza self-rule 12 months after the signing of a peace treaty.

In the final agreement, Mr. Begin said, the only obligations on Israel were to start autonomy negotiations a month after the treaty signature, to aim at concluding the negotiations inside a year and to try thereafter to establish self-rule "as expeditiously as possible."

Khalil reacts violently to Begin's remarks

to Begin's remarks

CAIRO, March 20 (Agencies)—Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's speech in occupied Jerusalem today, referred specifically to Dr. Khalil's remarks and contradicted all three points. (See related story on this page)

Reacting to Mr. Begin's Knesset speech, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that Dr. Khalil considered it "an inappropriate start for an era in which we hope everybody will work towards laying down a sound basis for just and durable peace in the Middle East and to reach a comprehensive settlement."

The official Middle East News Agency reported however, that Dr. Khalil had been asked whether Mr. Begin's speech would affect the signing of the treaty and replied: "I do not think so."

The authoritative Al Ahram newspaper reported Tuesday that President Sadat will leave Saturday for Washington and the signing of a peace treaty with Israel. The newspaper said President Sadat would spend five days in the United States and then return to Egypt where he will submit the

Israeli, Egyptian

aides discuss last

peace pact details

WASHINGTON, March 20 (R)—Israeli and Egyptian aides met informally today in an attempt to resolve the last details of the peace treaty between their two countries—the timing of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai oil fields.

Legal and military experts conferred at a hotel here, but it appeared unlikely the issue would be settled until ministers of both countries return here later this week.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is due in Washington on Thursday, and an Israeli spokesman said he would probably try to tie up the oilfields issue at that time.

Egyptian Defence Minister Kamel Hassan Ali flew to Nevada this morning as a guest of the U.S. Defence Department to inspect air bases and observe demonstrations of U.S. airplanes.

His Israeli counterpart, Ezer Weizman, flew home last night to take part in the debate in the Knesset on the peace treaty, expected to be signed on Monday by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

House of Representatives Speaker Thomas (Tip) O'Neill said after a breakfast meeting at the White House with President Carter that the treaty signing would take place in Washington on Monday at 2 p.m. EST (1900 GMT).

The White House itself has not announced a date for the signing and is not expected to do so until the Knesset votes.

Gen. Ali and Mr. Weizman reached accord during talks over the weekend on Israeli withdrawal from Al Arish, administrative capital of Sinai, within three months of the treaty signing.

Still at issue is when the Israelis, during their interim withdrawal from Sinai, will withdraw from the oilfields.

Most speakers in the debate basically supported the peace treaty. But the Communists, led by Party leader Meir Wilner, and extreme right-wing Likud member Moshe Shamir fiercely attacked it.

Mr. Begin promised there would be no secret agreements and that any accord on Palestinian autonomy would be brought before the Knesset before being signed.

Opposition leader Shimon Peres said the labour supported the peace treaty but had reservations about autonomy, saying it was not sufficiently detailed in advance and could lead to a Palestinian state.

He raised a separate motion that would oblige the government to declare autonomy a "transition solution," to be followed by the division of the West Bank between the Israelis and Jordan.

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Loud and clear

MR. BEGIN, either by accident or design, has blown the gaff on what Israel really intends to get out of the peace treaty from Egypt. His statement in the Knesset yesterday, challenging the supposed will, if not the actual terms, of the peace treaty to which he and President Sadat are about to affix their signatures, is a demonstration of the monumental arrogance of which Israeli leaders have shown themselves supremely capable.

It is not that we are in any way surprised that Begin should, at this critical point, seek to go back on the word which he is about to give; we have said in this space many times before that the proposed treaty is not what the Americans appear to believe it is: a solemn commitment by Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories under some sort of timetable, and to grant "autonomy" to the inhabitants of those territories which would grow eventually, and democratically, until it blossoms into full independence, while Israel at the same time establishes harmonious relations with its other Arab neighbours. Such imaginings have been chimerical from the beginning.

But neither can we write off Mr. Begin's provocative comments as rhetoric coming in the course of a vitriolic Knesset debate (pre-ordained to produce overwhelming assent to the treaty terms). We should, in fact, perhaps be pleased that Begin's revelations should come in time to give Egypt almost a week to study the Israeli attitude, screw up what is left of its courage and national dignity, and, dramatically at the last moment, refuse to sign the treaty.

If we are to take seriously the thrust of Dr. Khalil's letter to Dr. Walid (to which Begin addressed himself), namely that Egypt insists that the establishment of Palestinian "authority" in the West Bank and Gaza should lead inexorably to the "realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", then an eleven-hour Egyptian re-thinking may not be out of the question.

But, unless this sudden reversion of the two sides, to positions on which they had presumably compromised in order to make a treaty possible, is some sort of devious scheme to get all parties off the hook, then we can't help but wonder why the entire farce has been allowed to play itself out this far.

We cannot take Mr. Begin's declamations lightly. He has stated as plainly as can be Israel's adamant rejection of the very three sacred points on which the Arab people will never compromise: withdrawal from the occupied territories, Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem and statehood for the Palestinians. It is a reminder of the same Israeli aggressiveness and duplicity which the united Arab front repulsed at Karameh eleven years ago today. And now, as then, it will not succeed.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I TUESDAY SAYS THAT in return for approving a separate peace treaty with Egypt, the Israelis will have free access to the U.S. arsenal in addition to having the right to establish "self-rule administration" in the West Bank and Gaza strip under their own sovereignty. In order to reward Israel even more for its positive stand concerning the agreement, the "Smart Director", President Carter, has tried to neutralise one of the two Israeli fronts in order to make it easy for Israel to deal a swift blow to any party rejecting the Camp David accord or refusing to adopt a neutral stand with respect to the Arab cause. The new Israel aggression, the paper goes on, will appear after the signing of the treaty between Israel and Egypt. What we fear most, the paper adds is that some Arabs might be misled by the United States into believing that they are threatened by a danger more ominous than the one posed by the Zionists.

AL DUSTOUR SAYS that no sooner had the Egyptian Prime Minister declared that Israel would withdraw from Jerusalem within the framework of the so-called "self-rule administration" in the West Bank and the Gaza strip, than Israeli official sources hastened to refute the Egyptian statement saying that the issue of Jerusalem is not negotiable in any form at any time subsequent to the signing of the treaty.

So, on what basis is Sadat going to Washington when he knows very well that the fate of Jerusalem and the West Bank is far from resolved? The Camp David agreement does not illucidate the future of occupied Arab territories, and this is mainly why Jordan has refused to take part in it. The Egyptians and the Israelis are still not in agreement concerning several points in the treaty. The questions that pose themselves are: What position will Washington take, and whose interpretation of the agreement will it support, the Israelis or the Egyptians? Will it propose a compromise, or will it call on the two sides to renegotiate the points of dispute after the signing of the treaty? Sadat will find himself caught in a whirlpool if he signs the treaty, the paper concludes.

Ma'an glass factory project: A test case in establishing regional industrial centres

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The government's overall development strategy of promoting the growth of new industries in remote areas of the country will undergo one of its stiffest but most important tests this year as the project to build a glass factory in Ma'an prepares to jump from the drawing board to the implementation stage.

The project is highly symbolic of two crucial aspects of Jordan's socio-economic development strategy: the exploitation of locally available raw materials in export-oriented and import-substituting industries, and the development of economic nodes outside the Amman-Zarqa region to slow down the dangerous concentration of economic activity, and social services, in the Amman area.

The glass plant is a classic case of the kind of project that is good for the country, in that it uses locally available raw materials in southern Jordan, and it provides jobs and services in a provisional city that might otherwise die a slow death from its inability to attract economic activity.

Producing sheet glass in Jordan would allow a considerable saving in the country's import bill (because all sheet glass now has to be imported), as well as providing surplus production that can be exported to neighbouring Arab states, thereby making a healthy contribution to closing the chronic, and growing, trade gap that Jordan has always suffered from.

But planning to build a glass factory in Ma'an is much easier than actually building it and putting it into service, according to interviews the Jordan Times has conducted with several people involved in various aspects of the project.

The plant is being built by the Jordan Glass Industries Company Ltd. (JGIC), whose General Manager, Dr. Yousef Zehni, told the Jordan Times that tenders for the JD 6.5 million (about \$20 million) plant will be issued as soon as the current water-exploration programme is completed.

The Natural Resources Authority is now drilling wells which it expects to produce water at a depth of around 250 metres, while actual drilling has just passed the 100-metre mark. The glass project requires around 200-300 cubic metres of fresh water daily to run the factory and provide water for the full-time people who will be required in Ma'an to man the facilities. The first week of April should show whether water will be found in Ma'an in sufficient quantities to allow the glass plant to go ahead.

If water is not found there the project may have to be moved to another site, either elsewhere in the southern part of the country near the huge reserves of silicate sand, dolomite and limestone that are the raw materials from which sheet glass is manufactured, or, as was once planned, near the

Amman region, in which case the raw materials would be trucked to the factory.

Another problem is attracting qualified people to live and work in Ma'an. Of the 160 people needed to run the plant, about 140 will have to be relatively skilled workers, of whom no less than 50 must be qualified engineers. Ma'an does not figure very high on most engineers' lists of attractive relocation sites, and an informal survey of Jordanian engineers conducted by the Jordan Times indicates that very high salaries will have to be paid to attract skilled workers away from Amman in favour of Ma'an. In most cases, an experienced engineer asks double his or her salary to relocate to a remote part of the country, such as Ma'an or the potash project site along the southeastern shore of the Dead Sea or the phosphate mines at Hasa.

Dr. Zehni is acutely aware of the challenges of assembling the required workforce in Ma'an. "It's a vicious circle," he says. "There's no industry in Ma'an because there are few workers there and not much social life, but there are few workers and not much social life because there is no industry. We have to break this circle somehow, and we have to appreciate that we have to sacrifice a bit to live and work in Ma'an."

He hints that stronger incentives from the central government would help the glass project, particularly if workers' housing needs were to be met with some sort of housing scheme that would be organised and funded by government agencies in charge of such things, meaning the Housing Corporation.

The glass project has already received some strong support from the government. Five hundred dunums of land for the factory itself were sold by the government at nominal prices, and another 700 dunums will be sold at similarly symbolic prices to accommodate the staff's housing needs.

The factory also enjoys the standard nine-year exemption from income taxes, and has been given a government "promise" that no other glass factories will be allowed in Jordan except under the umbrella of the Jordan Glass Industries Company, which gives the company a monopoly on producing glass similar to the status the cement plant at Fuhes enjoys.

Dr. Zehni says he would also like some protection from imports and some financial grants to help start production, as well as government guarantees on commercial loans that will have to be raised locally or internationally to get the project on stream.

The government is emphatic about the importance of locating the glass plant at Ma'an, which was stressed during the visit of Prime Minister Mudar Badran to Ma'an at the end of last month. Prime Ministry sources insist the glass project must go ahead in Ma'an, and the project has become a symbol of the gov-

ernment's strategy to locate industries in provincial areas of the country and to spread out the provision of economic and social benefits more evenly throughout the country.

The factory will produce 18,000 tons of clear sheet and plate glass every year, with the capability of producing tinted glass if there is a market demand. Sheet glass will vary in thickness from two to ten millimetres.

Between 40 and 50 per cent of production will be sold in Jordan, with the rest being exported by truck to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, Dr. Zehni said. There are no sheet glass plants in Saudi Arabia, and all sheet glass used in Jordan and Saudi Arabia now is imported.

The silicate sand, dolomite and limestone that feed the production process are all found in virtually unlimited quantities in southern Jordan. Travellers going south on the main Amman-Aqaba road can see the silicate sand on the right-hand side of the road after completing the steep descent after Ras al Naqb. The white, snow-like sand has a very low iron content of 0.02 per cent, and is among the finest quality in the world, of a high enough grade to be used to manufacture optical glass, according to technical reports prepared for the JGIC. The raw materials are only 35 kilometres away from the plant site, which is three kilometres south of sunny downtown Ma'an.

The only important material that will have to be imported in significant quantities is about 5,000 tons a year of soda ash, which is unavailable locally, along with tiny amounts of such special materials as iron oxide.

Boussois S.A. of France, a member of the plate glass division of the BSN Gervais Danone group, have been hired as consultants for the glass project, and have completed all design work required to issue the tenders for purchase of equipment and construction of the factory. Boussois will provide engineering know-how, design work, training of Jordanian staff in France and in Ma'an, start-up assistance, technical management services for two years and technical assistance for ten years after production starts.

Dr. Zehni estimates the plant will need 30 months to be built and start operating after tenders are issued, though the building phase will only require about one year.

The company's paid-up capital of JD 2.5 million is shared between private investors in Jordan (JD 1.2 million), the multinational Arab-owned Arab Investment Company of Riyadh (JD 500,000), and the Jordanian Pension Fund (JD 500,000) with the rest being held by various invest-

ment arms of the Jordanian government, including the orphans fund and the postal savings fund.

The balance of JD 4 million required to pay for the JD 6.5 million project will come from commercial loans, which Dr. Zehni hopes will have the guarantee of the Jordanian government.

According to present calculations, Dr. Zehni said, the project represents a 15 per cent return on investment.

The plant will come on stream at a time when Jordan's consumption of sheet and plate glass is increasing steadily, both because of the general boom in construction and because of gradual changes in the design of buildings to use larger windows and more glass on doors and balconies.

While sheet glass consumption in Jordan was only around 2,500 tons in 1974, it rose to 9,000 tons in 1976 and 10,000 tons last year. Anticipated domestic demand in 1984 is 15,000 tons, which would take up most of the plant's production, leaving only a few thousand tons for export.

By then, however, the factory may be producing glass containers, meaning household items such as glasses and cups, as well as commercial items such as soft drink bottles. Talks have already been held with the specialised American glass producers Corning Glass about setting up a production line for containers under the umbrella of the JGIC.

Corning is expected to decide on the project this summer, and if it decides to go ahead it would also take a share in the capital of the containers plant with an eye to using Jordan as a base for regional operations throughout the Middle East, according to sources involved in the negotiations.

The containers plant would be of "medium size" and would require around \$15 million to build and start production.

Jordan now imports all its glass containers from Lebanon and Great Britain, while Saudi Arabia only has one containers factory which only meets part of the demand there, with the rest of Saudi Arabian requirements being met by imports from Singapore and other Far Eastern producers.

If Corning does not come into the Ma'an project to produce glass containers, JGIC would seek another partner with the technical know-how.

There are some doubts whether a project of this scope can be established virtually overnight in a provincial Jordanian town like Ma'an that lacks so many of the services, let alone the amenities and leisure facilities, that have come to be routine in Amman.

Some people involved with the scheme suggest it makes more

sense for the government to make the required infrastructural expenditures for housing, roads, schools and water facilities before attempting to attract such a big plant to Ma'an.

Others suggest the high cost of operating in a place such as Ma'an will cut down the economic viability of the project. If the glass plant follows the pattern of other new companies that have opened their doors in Jordan in the past several years, it will probably find that its labour expenses will be nearly double what it budgeted for, before even calculating the additional incentives required to man the project in the Ma'an area.

The government insists, however, that the project has to be established in Ma'an and government sources say that if water is not found, which is in fact unlikely, the plant's water needs

can be provided from sources such as Qaa Dis Wadi Rum area, from which water will soon be piped to the Aqaba region.

Commercial sources with the project say it makes sense to locate the factory in Amman, perhaps in an industrial zone south of the Sahab, and bring the raw materials by truck from the south.

The debate on the project is moving, at least in the Ma'an area.

But the four-year-old establishment what should be a very well suited industrial zone can also be viewed as the most dramatic example of challenges facing the economic development and the industrialists of the country.

National New Roundup...

Jordanian-Syrian free zone corp. to set construction plan

DER'A, March 20 (JNA)—The board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Free Zone Corporation reviewed here today final plans for construction of the free zone in Der'a on the Jordanian border. Both countries are making land available for the project. According to the board chairman, Jordanian Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Hashim, the board will next week announce a tender for the construction of the project. The first stage of the project is expected to cost 1 million Syrian tiras. Dr. Dabbas said.

Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Co. to review

DAMASCUS, March 20 (JNA)—The general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Company will open a two-day session here on March 24, a source at the Syrian Ministry of Industry here today. The assembly will review projects to be set up in each country and their general business source said. The meetings will be co-chaired by the Jordanian Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani and the Syrian Minister of Industry Smeiri Seifo.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit "Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

French Film Festival

The French Cultural Centre presents a film festival at the Cinema at 8:30 p.m. Tonight's film is Jean "L'annee sainte," which also ends the festival. Tickets are available at the Centre.

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WEDNESDAY	08:55	11:10
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IAT'S GO

exposed to a challenge of struggle
for their existence and their social
and economic stability because of
the racist aggression which befell
the region since the start of the
century. Our children should be
well qualified and equipped to
meet the challenge if they are to
lead a decent and free life, as our
ancestors enjoyed," the King said.

Dr. Majali outlined the Ministry's
educational plan which includes
academic and vocational training
besides opportunities for
teachers to acquire further
qualifications, better social and living
standards, and economic stability.

At the conclusion of the celebration,
King Hussein distributed
medals of various orders to
veteran teachers in recognition of
their service in the field of education.

Attending the celebration was
the King's son, Prince Abdullah,
and Prime Minister Mudar Baidan,
speaker of the upper house of
parliament, president of the
National Planning Council,
cabinet members, senior officials
and heads of diplomatic missions
in Jordan.

Kuwait, Bahrain share Jordan's current M.E. viewpoint

AMMAN, March 20 (JTA)—Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim on his return from delivering messages to Bahrain and Kuwait on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein said that the two countries and Jordan have identical view of the current Middle East situation. The messages from King Hussein dealt with the continuation of efforts in the context of Arab solidarity after the signing of the separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Ibrahim said in a statement upon his arrival here that he was carrying two messages to reply to His Majesty King Hussein from the rulers of Kuwait and Bahrain that confirm their views on the current situation.

The views of Jordan, Kuwait and Bahrain concerning the current developments are based on strengthening Arab solidarity and unified Arab action in the framework of the High Level summit resolutions, Mr. Ibrahim said.

Facilities to cooperative societies to acquire suitable plots of land at reasonable prices to be used to set up housing projects for families with limited income, to offer long-term government loans for such projects, to train cooperative members and to initiate coordination among various cooperative societies.

The Jordanian delegation to the conference returned here today after five days of talks which began on March 12.

Dr. Majali outlined the Ministry's educational plan which includes academic and vocational training besides opportunities for teachers to acquire further qualifications, better social and living standards, and economic stability.

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Attending the celebration was the King's son, Prince Abdullah, and Prime Minister Mudar Baidan, speaker of the upper house of parliament, president of the National Planning Council, cabinet members, senior officials and heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan.

The total number of medals distributed by His Majesty to veteran teachers between 1968 and 1979 have amounted to 701. Thirty-six were medals of distinction, 69 first degree, 139 second degree and 457 medals of third degree.

Today is 11th anniversary of crucial Karameh battle

AMMAN, March 20 (JTA)—Wednesday Jordan observes the eleventh anniversary of the Karameh battle in which an invading Israeli force which had crossed the Jordan River, was defeated and forced to retreat after suffering heavy casualties.

The occasion is particularly significant because it not only was the first Arab victory over Israel in a battle after 1967, but it also destroyed the myth of the invincibility of the Israeli army. The Israeli force, estimated at several hundred battalions with an support, was defeated in intense combat with the Jordanian army and the Palestinian commandos fighting side by side. Israel asked for a ceasefire, but Jordan refused and the invading force was compelled to withdraw under fire.

The main battle took place around the town of Karameh, situated just east of the Jordan river and about 15 kilometers north of the Dead Sea. The war karameh means dignity in honor. His Majesty King Hussein said at the time: "This is our land. Here we stand, to live with dignity or to perish. We shall do our utmost to defend our home, our nation, our land and our rights. We have no other choice. This cause we are resolved to pursue."

The Jordan News Agency commented today that the Karameh battle "was the first important picture in the battle of the Arab nation against the expansionist goals of Israel since 1967. Today, eleven years after that challenge, the Arab nation is at another juncture, filled with danger and challenge."

"This challenge lies in the consequences of a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement for the Arab cause as a whole and the Palestinian cause in particular."

In 1968 the challenges and dangers were limited to specific positions and specific locations. Today, the dangers threaten the Palestinian cause in its entirety and the challenge leaves no way out for the Arab nation as a whole.

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Blend of Arab and Western music is becoming popular

By Pat McDonnell
Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS, March 20—You might say Third World musicians are caught in a dilemma. Just as many people in developing countries express themselves in their native language and at least one western language, musicians express themselves in both their national folk music and western music.

So said Franz Peter Goebels, concert pianist, recording artist and master professor who will perform a recital Thursday in the Shamieh Salon of the Damascus National Museum.

A highlight of his 8:30 p.m. concert will be a performance of "Dance," a composition by Damascus composer Solhi Wadi. Mr. Wadi's work is a combination of Arabic and western themes. It is definitely characteristic of what is called Third Stream Music, Dr. Goebels said.

He defines Third Stream Music as a blend of traditional oriental music with modern Western classical music. What's more, he's published a collection of contemporary Third Stream compositions in a book titled "New Music of North and South Africa," published by George Verlag, Kohn.

A professor of master classes in piano and harpsichord at the Detmold Conservatory of Music, Dr. Goebels has been a traveling consultant in music education for the past 15 years. He regularly visits 10 conservatories of music in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and Egypt under the auspices of Goethe Institutes which also sponsor his visits to Ghana, Nigeria, Norway and Sweden.

Instead of being a doctor who gives medical injections, I'm a musical practitioner who improves the performances of my student-pianists," he said.

In each country he visits, Prof. Goebels gives lectures, workshops and concerts. During his current one-week in Syria, he will give four lectures and one seminar for teachers on the theme: "Interpretation of the form and form of the interpretation" at the Damascus Institute of Music.

"When I run out of advice, I turn to the keyboard," he quipped.

Another of his jobs, as he sees it, is to discover talent in the Third World. "The Western World is curious about Third World musicians and music and it's open to accepting and helping them," he said.

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musical identification. "This is where the Third Stream mode of music fills the gap—it is an expression of music that makes no distinction between East and West—it is understood as well in Africa or Japan as it is in Europe. The West, too, is adding new dimensions; it is not relying on the old masters, but is experimenting in 12 tones and electronic sounds. East and West are merging to create a musical solidarity which is evenly balanced between both traditions."

What does Dr. Goebels see as the biggest obstacle to music education in the developing countries? "A lack of indigenous teachers," he said. "In the past the music professors in these countries were preponderantly foreign. When local teachers have been adequately trained and music teachers no longer are imported, these countries will have made a giant step."

In addition to Solhi Wadi's Third Stream composition, Dr. Goebels will perform Bach, Beethoven and Stockhausen at Thursday's concert.

Concert location changed

DAMASCUS, March 20 (JTA)—A Thursday, March 22, concert by West German pianist Franz Peter Goebels has been changed from the Kabani Theatre to the Shamieh Salon of the Damascus National Museum. The 8:30 p.m. recital will feature the works of Bach, Beethoven, Bartok and Damascus composer Solhi Wadi.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Buying Price	Selling Price	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,257	6,920	6,950	6,950
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	1,351	14,550	15,000	14,850
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	7,341	1,070	1,070	1,070
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	930	0,920	0,940	0,930
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	578	1,360	1,370	1,360
Arab Aluminum Co.	JD 1,000	658	0,950	0,950	0,950
Industrial, Commercial And Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	2,629	—	2,700	2,650
Jordan Lumber Co.	JD 5,000	3,005	—	10,900	10,400
Jordan Dams Co.	JD 1,000	1,652	1,550	1,600	1,550
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	608	1,000	1,100	1,050
Arab Bank	JD 10,000	23,100	—	—	—
Central Amman Bank	JD 5,000	65	6,550	6,600	6,550
Jordan Tobacco & Cigarettes Co.	JD 5,000	225	—	7,000	6,500
Jerusalem Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	5,763	2,750	—	2,400
Jedd District Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	350	—	—	0,700
Jordan Spinning & Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	343	0,720	0,730	0,720
Ganga Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	400	—	—	4,000
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	786	1,120	1,150	1,150
Total volume traded, Tuesday, March 20: JD 54,258					
Total number of shares traded: 17,955					
	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	133,380	26	1980	5,130
	JD 5,000	623	120	1982	5,150
Total volume traded: JD 756					
Total number of bonds traded: 146					

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DAY'S WEATHER

atures will be above normal and winds will be light and in Aquab gulf winds will be northerly moderate with

	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
21:40	299.00/301.00	25
11:10	605.00/609.00	32
11:20	mark 160.50/161.50	32
21:40	177.60/178.70	26
11:10	69.70/70.10	25
21:40	35.60/35.80	25
11:10	144.30/145.20	25
21:40	148.70/149.60	25
11:10	101.50/102.10	25
21:40	68.50/68.90	25

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Americans to scale Himalayan peak

KATHMANDU, Nepal (AP) — A group of American alpinists left here Tuesday by air for Lukla in the Everest region to climb the 22,494-foot Ama Dablam. The 16-member expedition leader, Tom Frost, 42, of Boulder, Colorado, said this would be the "first official ascent" of Ama Dablam, "and we are doing to shoot a film to televise on an American network under the title of American sportsmen." A year ago, Ama Dablam was scaled by Barry C. Bishop, a staff member of the American Geographic society of Washington, D.C., without getting an official permit from the Nepalese government. Frost's group will be following "more or less" the same south ridge route pioneered by Bishop and his group. A French team made an attempt to scale Ama Dablam last autumn but could not climb because of bad weather conditions. The American alpinists were scheduled to leave Lukla on Wednesday for a five-day trek to their base camp at 15,000-foot high Mongbo. They will pitch five more camps before making the final try for the summit.

Soviet gymnast gives birth to a son

MOSCOW, March 20 (R)—The young Soviet gymnast Olga Korbut has given birth to a son, a senior trainer said today. The 3.2 kilo (seven pound) baby, who has not yet been named, was born on March 10 in Miss Korbut's home town of Minsk, capital of Soviet Byelorussia. Alexander Zhikharevich, chief gymnastics trainer for Byelorussia, told Reuters that Miss Korbut, 23, she married in January last year—had returned home from the hospital with her son on Friday. Miss Korbut became the world's best known gymnast at the 1972 Munich Olympics with spectacular routines on the balancing beam. She retired from competition last March soon after setting up home in Minsk with her husband, pop singer Leonid Borghelich. He has been working as a trainer with the Byelorussian Sports Federation.

Man-powered aircraft to cross English Channel

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (AP)—It won't be one small step for man if the Gossamer Albatross—compared by its designer to "an extremely large cobweb"—succeeds in crossing the English Channel. The Albatross is powered by an experienced cyclist peddling in the cockpit. The Albatross was designed by the team that won a British industrialist's \$87,500 prize for building the first working man-powered aircraft. Designer Dr. Paul MacCready says it will travel about 17 kilometres per hour at an altitude of 10 metres, and will take about two hours to wing the 33 kilometres from Dover, England to Cape Gris Nez, France. If it's the first muscle-powered aircraft to do so, MacCready gets a prize of 100,000 pounds sterling—about \$200,000—from aeronautics buff Henry Kremer. The Gossamer Albatross's predecessor, the Gossamer Condor, was installed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington after pilot Bryan Allen successfully pedaled it above a 1.9

Kilometre, figure-eight course in 1977. MacCready and Allen probably will attempt to cross the channel in August.

Renault perseveres in Grand Prix

LONDON, March 20 (R)—If world motor racing championship points were awarded for persistence, the French car company Renault would be among the leading candidates for title honours. Only six finishes from 21 Grand Prix starts have been registered since their revolutionary turbocharged formula one car was introduced two years ago, a frustrating record which might have persuaded less determined teams to quit. Yet lead driver Jean-Pierre Jabouille and his French compatriots paradoxically claim that the failure rate had only served to strengthen their resolve. The Paris-based team was given a major boost earlier this month when Jabouille dominated practice for the South African Grand Prix at Kyalami. Jabouille, one of the best development drivers in the business, took pole position for the first time but was unluckily forced out of the race while in fifth place when an engine valve spring snapped. Sage said: "Our car was among the oldest there so I think we proved something by being fastest in practice. Our engine was our main ally at Kyalami and related well to the ideal conditions during preparation." The Renault engine which has cost the team so dearly so often is the smallest by half in Grand Prix racing. The formula one rules state that a turbocharged power unit cannot be more than 1.5 litres in size, but engines using orthodox gravity-fed fuel systems can reach three litres. There was sound business sense behind Renault's initial decision to opt for the smaller engine. They wanted to carry out a stringent examination of the principles of turbocharging with a view to possibly fitting them to their mass-produced family cars in the 1980s.

Taiwan to discuss China with Olympic committee

TAIPEI, March 20 (R)—Taiwan today agreed to hold talks with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on the question of Chinese membership, but refused to sit down for discussions with representatives from Peking. Shen China-ming, President of the Taiwan Olympic Committee, sent a cable to IOC President Lord Killanin following a meeting of the local organisation. Lord Killanin had requested Taiwan to send a delegation to Lausanne to discuss the question with officials from China. Earlier reports said Peking had accepted Lord Killanin's proposal for talks with Taiwan representatives. Mr. Shen told Lord Killanin the Taiwan committee was prepared to send a delegation of Lausanne to hold preliminary discussions "with your good self alone in matters of basic principles and other related arrangements...Any further talks will have to depend on the result of these preliminary discussions," the cable said. Peking has been seeking closer ties with Taiwan in many fields, including sports, for some time. It re-applied to join the IOC in 1975 after resigning in 1958 over Taiwan's membership.

New Dutch prison provides comfort as well as security

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Holland's newest prison offers inmates a bird's eye view of the Dutch capital and looks like a cluster of swank apartment buildings. It's also likely to be the last of its kind.

Although built to accommodate only 622 prisoners, the \$90 million facility is too big and cumbersome for easy management. Dutch authorities are already thinking again.

Each cell is furnished with its own washroom and prisoners can watch activity outside the prison walls through windows unimpeded by iron bars. The windows look ordinary but are made of laminated bullet proof glass and are wired with an alarm system.

In many ways, the new jail, which occupies an 18-acre site on the southeast side of town, represents the optimal use of scarce building land in a crowded city and the ultimate in prison planning.

But major problems have arisen during visiting hours in transporting inmates through security checks to the central service area. Families complain that visiting time is unfairly cut by controls.

Lawyers face long delays when they call on a client, and it takes prison officers coming on duty 10-15 minutes to work through the checks from the prison entrance to the last of the six 14-story tower blocks, raising the question of whether this time should be paid or not.

"There are just too many people to handle in a complex of this kind," said Ben Van der Geer, head of prison government development at the Dutch Justice Ministry. "And it seems unlikely that the experiment will be repeated. In the future, we plan to build for a maximum of 100-150 prisoners."

Mr. Van der Geer added that even the idea of giving prisoners a clear view to the city from the high rise blocks had not been totally successful. "Some prisoners say it's fine to look out without bars, but others have been

complaining it's a little bit demeaning. They can see everything happening on the other side of the prison wall but they can't go out and join it."

Of Holland's 50 penal institutions, the new jail is the biggest and most modern, rivaled only by a two-year-old facility at Maas-tricht in the south of the country.

In a land of 13.7 million people, the national prison population on any one day averages only about 5,300. However, about 25,000 persons are jailed each year under the Dutch theory of rapid turnover, which results in incarceration of six months or less for 55 per cent of all offenders.

The new facility will serve as the national prison for women. Seventy of them — almost all of Holland's female convicts — have been moved into one of the towers. Male prisoners awaiting trial will occupy the rest of the complex and fewer than 100 are currently housed there, although numbers are expected to rise to maximum when the prison becomes fully operational in 1980. At that point, prison staff totaling 750 will outnumber the inmates.

The prison was designed with a maximum consideration for human factors.

Sophisticated electronic and mechanical units are used to seal off each floor in the tower blocks, containing the prisoners within so-called pavilions or residential units of 24 cells.

Each pavilion has its own leisure or dining room, a quota of two television sets and radio is piped into each cell.

Prisoners are given a key to their cell doors, which are frequently left open. However, at 10 p.m. lights-out, a second lock is turned, and each cell has a third electronic lock which can be centrally operated.

The prison also has ample facilities for sports and recreation, libraries, shopping kiosks, a multi-denominational chapel and video equipment on which good

late-night TV shows are sometimes taped by prison officers so they can be played back to inmates.

Various mails have been decorated by Dutch artists, who under the country's laws get commissions worth one per cent of the construction costs of any public building. Some, without objection from the authorities, have painted in a ladder or two.

However, security measures at the prison are as tight enough to do out-of-doors guard duty. A circuit TV system maintains vigilance, but TV cameras placed in the residential areas. "We have tried," said Goorbergh on a tour of the prison after its formal opening early March, "to strike a balance between security and life."

Cloud map of Venus



Using infrared data returned by the Pioneer Orbiter during trip around Venus in December, U.S. scientists created this planet's cloud cover. The coverage extends from the equator (along the top) to 30 degrees South latitude (lower left). The from above the equator (lower right) shows distances in its region. Variations in colours indicate differences in cloud and temperatures. The infrared experiment team at Research Centre in California is analysing this data to learn about weather and atmospheric circulation patterns of Venus (ICA photo)

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It is the most serious damage to health among workers. Last year, companies reported to accident investigators more than 20,000 cases of damage to hearing from noise. This represented a new highpoint in a long-term trend. There were only 1,123 such cases in 1967. The number of cases rose to 10,000 in 1977. In 1978, the number of cases rose to 10,000. In 1979, the number of cases rose to 10,000. (Glasgow, I.N.P.)

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1979

HOROSCOPE

ARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

ud map

Mar. 21 to Apr. 19: Wait until the end of the support from a bigwig for good results. Take a reputation in your community. Curb temper. (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study new outlets before you commit yourself to anything. You are over delays during daytime, but you meet new people in the evening and everything works speedily.

(May 21 to June 21) You find it difficult to distinguish early in the day, but later all works easily. Try to help mate with problems and be there.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't answer a question who is important to you or you could suffer a serious argument. Study a situation that is before you take action.

(July 22 to Aug. 21) You may find it hard to put operation early, but tonight you can do so silent if a co-worker is out of sorts and avoid evening is fine for socializing.

(Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) Improve talents during the day later enjoys inexpensive but wholesome food can make considerable headway in career.

(Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) Show more devotion for kin possible argument at home. Avoid trouble of being ahead of the game. Take no risks with are to keep accurate accounts.

(Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) Drive or walk with ut you are to avoid danger since the air is filled with more courtesy toward partners and get good the their tangled nerves.

(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You think you can Venus in December. The day, out of anything now, but you had better cloud cover. The company and be wiser. Build a reserve for the op: to 30 degrees South. You may need it badly.

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Pursue anything of a tations in colours indicate in the evening, since daytime is adverse nature. The infrared step busy at business matters during the day. entire to California is her and atmospheric conditions.

(Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Tackle annoying so that you have more time for important adviser could be of help to you if you consult her follow advice given.

(Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be kind to a good friend adicted but, who can be of assistance to you. id be frustrating but by evening everything in with kin, good friends.

LAC

REN BRIDGE

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FOUR

used. (My wife, I'm that you are the situation.) In response, you won't make a response holding ten, suddenly one came across a re you jump shift points. Are your zic? How are we are trying to ame supposed to do? — R. Evans, ca, Calif.

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TAURANT

QUICK MEAL

Chinese restaurant in Amman, near the Amman Cinema. Tel. 38068. Open from 11:30 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. and home service-order by phone.

advertising in above columns contact

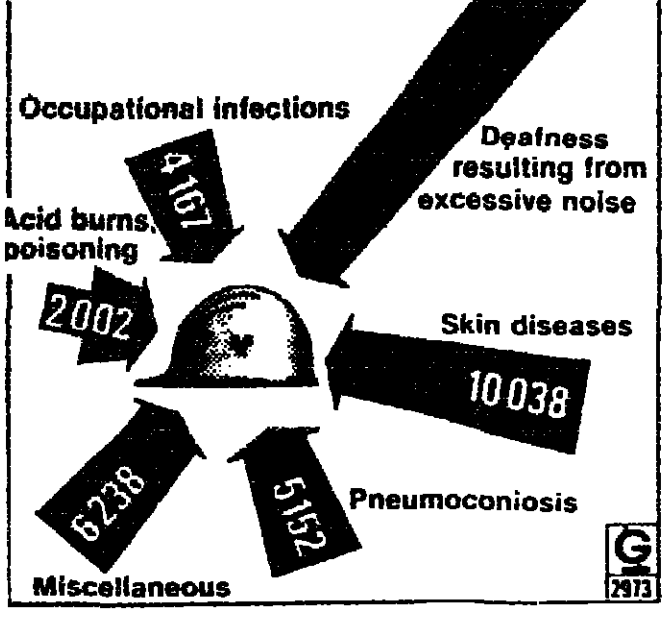
"SOUT WA SQUA" Tel. 38069

from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

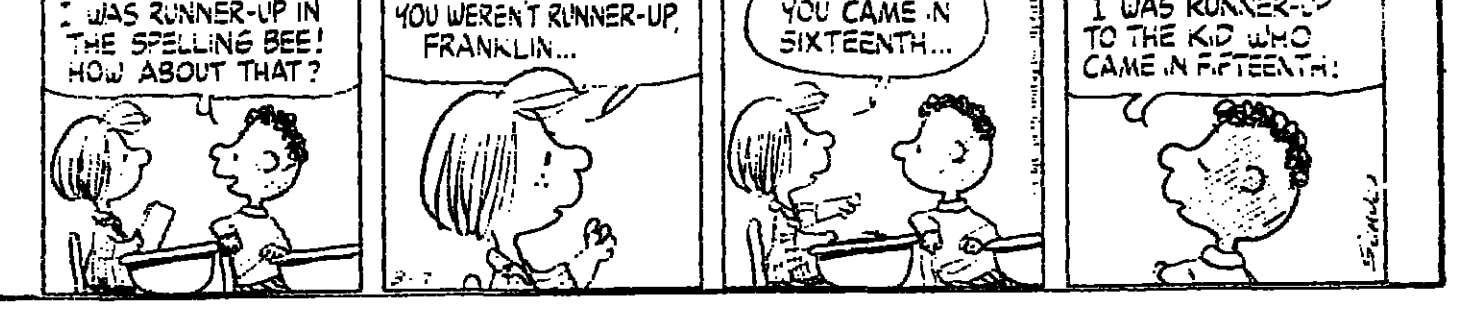
Health risk at work

Recorded occupational sickness 1977: 48,189 cases

Breakdown:



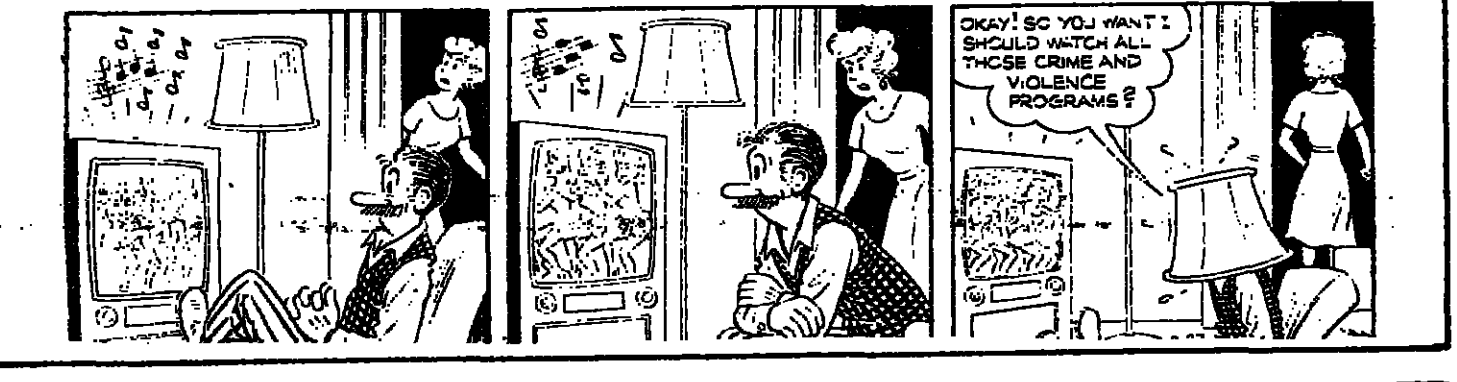
Peanuts



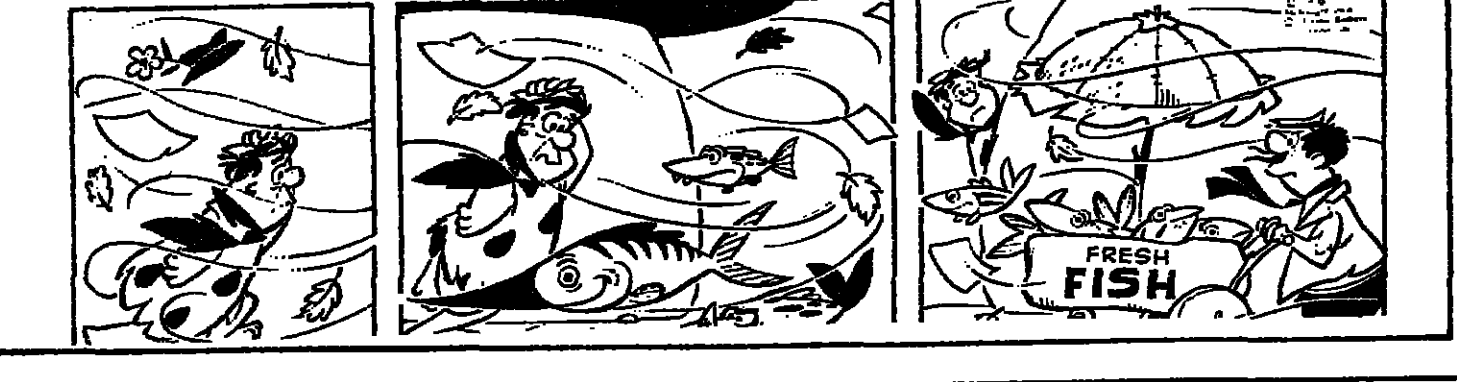
Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 1	CHANNEL 2
7:00 News Bulletin	6:30 French programme
7:30 Morning show	7:00 News in French
7:30 News Bulletin	7:30 News in Hebrew
7:40 Morning show	8:30 Comedy
10:00 News summary	9:00 Children's programme
10:30 30 minute theatre	10:00 Centennial
11:00 Signing off	10:30 Special programme on Teacher's day
12:00 Signing on and news headlines	11:00 News in Arabic
12:30 Radiotheque	9:30 Arabic series
13:00 News summary	9:30 T.V. Magazine
13:30 Radiotheque	10:15 Man Under Cover
	11:10 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News Bulletin
7:01 Morning show	14:10 Music
7:30 News Bulletin	14:30 Stars unannounced
7:40 Morning show	15:00 Concert hour
10:00 News summary	16:00 News summary
10:30 30 minute theatre	16:30 Easy listening
11:00 Signing off	16:30 Pedagogical pup
12:00 Signing on and news headlines	17:00 30 minutes of jazz
12:30 Radiotheque	17:30 Radiotheque
13:00 News summary	18:00 News Summary
13:30 Radiotheque	18:01 Hay Uta Yaguz
	18:30 As I see it (from Rose)
	19:00 News Bulletin
	19:30 Sign off

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 A Jolly Good Show
06:40 Newsday	14:15 Report on Religion
04:30 Moment Musical	14:30 They sang the World to Play
04:45 Musical News, Reflections	15:00 Radio Newsworld
05:00 News, 24 Hours	15:15 Outlook
05:30 Sarah Ward	16:00 News, Lullaby
05:45 World Today	16:15 The More Equality—The Less Freedom
06:01 Newsday	16:30 English Song
06:30 Jazz for the Aiding	16:45 World Today
07:00 News, 24 Hours	17:00 News, Book Choice
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:15 Dictionary
07:45 Report on Religion	17:45 Sports Round-Up
08:00 News, Reflections	18:00 News, News about Britain
08:00 News, Pien Review	18:10 Radio Newsworld
08:11 World Today	18:30 Top Tunes
09:30 Financial News	19:00 Outlook, News Summary
09:40 Look Ahead	19:30 Stock Market
09:45 Offbeat with Brian	19:45 Report on Religion
10:15 The More Equality—The Less Freedom	20:00 News, 24 Hours
10:30 The Amazon String Quartet	20:30 Talkshow
11:00 News, News about Britain	21:00 Network U.K.
11:15 Poetry and Music	21:15 International Soccer
11:30 Pathfind World	22:00 News, World Today
12:00 Radio Newsworld	22:25 Financial News
12:15 Thirty Minute Theatre	22:35 Book Choice, Reflections
12:40 Sports Roundup	22:45 Sports Roundup
13:00 News, 24 Hours	23:00 News, Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News Roundup
03:30 The Breakfast Show	19:30 News, opinion, analysis
06:30 News, pop music, features, letters, questions	19:30 VOA Magazine: American, scientific, cultural, letters
17:00 News Roundup	20:00 Special English, news
17:30 News Bulletin	20:15 News USA (Laz)
18:00 News Bulletin	21:00 VOA World Report
18:30 Special English, news, features, background, reports, background, features, media comments, analysis	22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background, features, media comments, analysis
18:30 News Music USA	

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS	DEPARTURES
7:30 Doha, Kuwait	7:30 Agaba
7:50 Cairo (EA)	8:00 Beirut
8:15 Doha (IAZ)	8:40 Beirut (MEA)
8:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJGF)	8:55 Cairo (EA)
8:25 Beirut, Doha (RJGF)	9:00 Rome
9:00 Jeddah	10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:00 Agaba	10:30 Cairo
10:30 Beirut	11:30 Athens
11:35 Frankfurt (CY)	12:30 Kuwait, Dhahran
11:50 Kuwait (KAC)	12:40 Larnaca (CY)
13:10 Bucharest, Larnaca (Taron)	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
13:45 Cairo	13:00 Cairo
14:15 Baghdad	14:15 Larnaca, Bucharest (Taron)
14:00 Athens	20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJGF)
16:00 Cairo	20:00 Jeddah (SDI)
16:30 Jeddah (SDI)	20:30 Baghdad
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	22:30 Kuwait, Dhahran
19:20 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva	23:40 Larnaca (CY)
19:30 Amsterdam, Istanbul, Beirut (KLM)	
21:15 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)	
22:40 London (BA)	
23:50 Cairo	
01:00 Rome (AZ)	

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Al Hindi (24422)
Amman:	
Zakaria Shams (37935)	Royal
Mona Bader (2438356)	Khan
Zang	Yusef
Ghazal Al Roman (K2796)	Umayyad (75780)
Irada	Asfour (23730)
Sabri Mustafa (3311)	Khalid (23715)
Pharmacies:	Rana (25045)
Amman:	
Neitronik (24 hrs) Saf Al Sayl St.	

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

Centre	Tel.
American Centre	41520
British Council	361478
French Cultural Centre	37409
Georgian Institute	41905
Soviet Cultural Centre	44500
Spanish Cultural Centre	34049
Haya Arts Centre	65198
Honour Youth Ctr.	67181
V.M.A.	41793
Amman Municipal Library	44251
University of Jordan Library	36111
Cleaveland Museum	65111
Folklore Museum	36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Service	Tel.
Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil defence rescue	24701-2
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdah (24 hours a day for emergency)	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	55205
Jordan Television	73111
Radio, English Service	72124
Fire, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22900

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Centre	Tel.
Al Hamra Theatre	226-448
Al Sha'b Art Gallery	226-527
American Centre	352-362
Arab Cultural Centre	333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	557-901
British Cultural Centre	333-994
Deutscher Demokratischer Kulturkreis	333-032
French Cultural Centre	336-604
Kabbani Theatre	232-016
National Museum	114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	334-005
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-610
Umayyad Art Gallery	111-318
Zakaria Public Library	224-934

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Service	Tel.
Ambulance (government)	90
Chamber of Commerce	118-339
Electric Power Co. (emergency)	233-887
Fire headquarters	9597
Information	113-300
Municipal water service	

